

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

HTTMT GROUP LLC, et al.,

Plaintiff,

v.

ARLEN NESS ENTERPRISES, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 4:22-cv-01656-JST

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER FOR  
LITIGATION INVOLVING PATENTS,  
HIGHLY SENSITIVE CONFIDENTIAL  
INFORMATION AND/OR TRADE SECRETS

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 14.4, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c). A Producing Party may designate materials, information, or items as “CONFIDENTIAL” if such material, information, or item is personal, non-public, proprietary and/or confidential, not publicly known, and is of technical or commercial advantage to its possessor, or any other information required by law or agreement to be kept confidential. A Producing Party shall designate documents, information, or material as “CONFIDENTIAL” only upon a good faith belief that the documents, information, or material contains confidential or proprietary information or trade secrets of the Producing Party or a Non-Party to whom the Producing Party reasonably believes it owes an obligation of confidentiality with respect to such documents, information, or material.

2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record (as well as their support staff).

2.4 Intentionally deleted.

2.5 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”.

2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party, and (3) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party.

2.8 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items: extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items,” disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means. “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” materials, information, or items constitute a subset of “CONFIDENTIAL” Protected Material and may include any material, information, or

items supplied in any form that is so sensitive that the Producing Party reasonably believes that it is entitled to heightened protections, including but not limited to, technical information (including research and development, process, and formula information), customer and prospective customer information, account information, cost, rate, and pricing information, compensation arrangements, business and marketing plans, and other competitively sensitive business or technical information the disclosure of which may cause harm to the competitive position of the Producing Party.

2.9 Intentionally omitted.

2.10 Intentionally omitted.

2.11 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

2.12 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party, as well as support staff employed or retained by any of the foregoing.

2.13 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

2.14 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.15 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

2.16 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as “CONFIDENTIAL,” or as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

2.17 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

### 3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies,

1 excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or  
2 presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. However, the protections  
3 conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is  
4 in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain  
5 after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order,  
6 including becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to  
7 the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a  
8 source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating  
9 Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

10 4. DURATION

11 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order  
12 shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise  
13 directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this  
14 action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all  
15 appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any  
16 motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

17 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

18 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or Non-  
19 Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such  
20 designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. To the extent it is practical to  
21 do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items,  
22 or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or  
23 communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this  
24 Order.

25 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be  
26 clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or  
27 retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties)  
28 expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

1 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for  
2 protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection initially asserted,  
3 that Designating Party must promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken  
4 designation.

5 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g.,  
6 second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery  
7 Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is  
8 disclosed or produced.

9 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

10 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but excluding  
11 transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend  
12 "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" to each page that  
13 contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,  
14 the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate  
15 markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

16 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not  
17 designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would like  
18 copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available  
19 for inspection shall be deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." After the  
20 inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must  
21 determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before  
22 producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend  
23 ("CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" ) to each page that  
24 contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,  
25 the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate  
26 markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

27 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the Designating  
28 Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected

1 testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is impractical to identify separately  
 2 each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it appears that substantial portions of the  
 3 testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating Party may invoke on the record (before the  
 4 deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded) a right to have up to 21 days after receipt of a  
 5 transcript of such deposition, hearing, or other proceeding to identify the specific portions of the testimony  
 6 as to which protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those portions of  
 7 the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within such 21 days shall be covered by the  
 8 provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at the  
 9 deposition or up to 21 days afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that the entire transcript shall be  
 10 treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

11 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or other  
 12 proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only authorized  
 13 individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A) are present  
 14 at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition shall not in any way affect its  
 15 designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

16 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page that the  
 17 transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all pages (including  
 18 line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and the level of protection  
 19 being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the court reporter of these  
 20 requirements.

21 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible  
 22 items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in  
 23 which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
 24 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”. If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection,  
 25 the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s) and specify the level of  
 26 protection being asserted.

27 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate  
 28 qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure

1 protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party  
2 must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this  
3 Order.

4 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

5 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of  
6 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality designation  
7 is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant  
8 disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality  
9 designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

10 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by  
11 providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge.  
12 The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring  
13 directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the  
14 date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the  
15 confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review  
16 the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to  
17 explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the  
18 challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the  
19 Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

20 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention,  
21 the Challenging Party may file and serve a motion to remove or reduce confidentiality under Civil Local  
22 Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable). Each such motion must be  
23 accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer  
24 requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. The Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a  
25 confidentiality designation at any time after satisfying the meet and confer requirements imposed in the  
26 preceding paragraph if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a  
27 deposition transcript or any portions thereof.

28 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party.

1 Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary  
2 expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. All parties shall  
3 continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing  
4 Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

5 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

6 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or  
7 produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending,  
8 or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of  
9 persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a  
10 Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 15 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

11 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure  
12 manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

13 7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the  
14 court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or  
15 item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

16 (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employed or retained  
17 support personnel of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the  
18 information for this litigation. If a Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record has not entered an  
19 appearance in this action, such Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record shall sign a copy of the  
20 "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

21 (b) the officers, directors, and employees of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably  
22 necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound"  
23 (Exhibit A);

24 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably  
25 necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound"  
26 (Exhibit A);

27 (d) the court and its personnel;

28 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to



whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order.

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items.

Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only to:

(a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employed or retained support personnel of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

(b) Intentionally omitted;

(c) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(2), below, have been followed];

(d) the court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

(f) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

7.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items to Experts. “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information or items may be disclosed to an Expert without disclosure of the identity of the Expert as long as the Expert is not a current officer, director, or employee of a Party or anticipated to become one.

(a)(1) Intentionally omitted.

(a)(2) Intentionally omitted.

(b) Intentionally omitted.

(c) Intentionally omitted.

8. INTENTIONALLY OMITTED.

9. INTENTIONALLY OMITTED.

(a) Intentionally omitted.

(b) Intentionally omitted.

(c) Intentionally omitted.

(d) Intentionally omitted.

(e) Intentionally omitted.

10. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” that Party must:

(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

11. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” . Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party’s confidential information, then the Party shall:

1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;
2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and
3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party’s confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or

control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

12. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

13. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

14. MISCELLANEOUS

14.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

14.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to

1 object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

2 14.3 Intentionally omitted.

3 14.4 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a  
4 court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public  
5 record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material  
6 must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a  
7 court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule  
8 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is  
9 privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving  
10 Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5 is denied by the  
11 court, then the Receiving Party may file the Protected Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local  
12 Rule 79-5 unless otherwise instructed by the court.

13 15. FINAL DISPOSITION

14 Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each Receiving  
15 Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this  
16 subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other  
17 format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned  
18 or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the  
19 same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60-day deadline that (1) identifies (by category,  
20 where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the  
21 Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format  
22 reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are  
23 entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts,  
24 legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and  
25 consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival  
26 copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in  
27 Section 4 (DURATION).

28 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

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DATED: 12/08/2022 /s/Shengmao Mu  
Shengmao Mu  
Attorneys for Plaintiff

DATED: 12/08/2022 /s/Daniel M Anderson  
Daniel M. Anderson  
Attorneys for Defendant

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: \_\_\_\_\_  
John S. Tigar  
United States District/Magistrate Judge

United States District Court  
Northern District of California

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have  
 read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States  
 District Court for the Northern District of California on \_\_\_\_\_ [date] in the case of HTTMT  
Group LLC et al. v. Arlen Ness Enterprises, Inc., N.D. Cal. Case No. 4:22-cv-01656-JS. I agree to comply  
 with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge  
 that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I  
 solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this  
 Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this  
 Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the  
 Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order,  
 even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name] of  
 \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address and telephone number] as my  
 California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to  
 enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 [printed name]

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 [signature]